

Dr. E. B. Hugwood

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$15
" " "	9
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	11
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.	

### BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,  
Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1861, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1862.

COUNCIL LXV.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend a tax for the common defense and safety on the Government of the Confederate States" approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sect. 10. That each farmer and planter in the Confederate States shall pay and deliver to the Quoted rate Government, of the products of the present year, one tenth of the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat or rice, Irish potatoes, and of the sugar and molasses, and also one tenth of the sugar, tobacco, made of cane, or of sorgum, where more than thirty gallons are made, cotton, wool and tobacco; the cotton ginned and packed in some general measure, and tobacco striped and packed in boxes; the cotton to be delivered by him on or before the first day of March, and the tobacco on or before the first day of April, for the purpose of collection. Each farmer or planter shall deliver to the Confederate Government, for its use, one tenth of the peas, beans and ground peas, produced and gathered by him during the present year.

As soon as each of the aforesaid corps are made ready for market, the tax assessor, in case of disagreement between him and the tax-payer, shall proceed to estimate the same, in the following manner: The assessor and tax-payer shall each select a disinterested freeloader from the vicinage, who may call in a third, in case of a difference of opinion, to settle the matter in dispute; or if the tax-payer needs no referee, he may call in two who shall proceed to assess the corps as herein provided.

They shall ascertain the amount of the crops, either by actual measurement or by comparing the contents of the rooms or houses in which they are held, when a correct computation is practicable by such a method, and the appraisers shall then estimate under oath, the quantity and quality of said crops, including what may have been sold or consumed by the producer, prior to said estimate, whether gathered or not, excepting from said estimate such portion of said crops as may be required for seed, and to fatten the hogs of such farmer, planter or grader, for pork; *Provided*, That the following persons shall be exempt from the payment of the tax in kind, imposed by this section:

I. Each head of a family not worth more [than] five hundred dollars.

II. Each head of a family with minor children not worth more than five hundred dollars for himself, and one hundred dollars for each minor living with him, and five hundred dollars in addition thereto for each minor son he has living or may have lost, or had disabled in the military or naval service.

III. Each officer, soldier or seaman, in the army or navy, or who has been discharged therefrom for wounds and is not worth more than one thousand dollars.

IV. Each widow of any officer, soldier or seaman, who has died in the military or naval service, the wife not worth more than one thousand dollars; *Provided*, That in all cases where the farmer or planter does not produce more than fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, two hundred bushels of corn, forty bushels of wheat, or one hundred bushels of either of them, and the crops derived from the corn plant, shall also be exempt in all cases where the corn is not taxed in kind; neither shall any farmer or planter, who does not produce more than ten pounds of wool or more than fifteen pounds of ginned cotton for each member of the family, be subject to said tax in kind.

The tax collector, after allowing the exemptions authorized in this section, shall assess the value of the portions of said post-quartermaster: *Provided*, That any partial payment of said tax in kind shall be endorsed on said estimate before delivering the same to the district tax collector as aforesaid, and the receipt given to him thereby by the district tax collector, shall suffice such partial payment.

The parties entitled are: first the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child or son, or if the mother of the deceased be still living, fourthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the claimant or claimants are certified to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or Administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be informed, upon application, of the value of his or her portion of the tax, and a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded to such as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of writing their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, when he died, whether or not tifey or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private) had ever received the sum of his pay.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable.

In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY, Commissioner.

June 27 1864. d26t

# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 130.

### Candidates' Cards.

PIT COUNTY.

We are requested by many citizens to announce the old ticket for reelection to the Legislature.

Senate—R. J. BLUFFTON, House of Commons—C. PARKS.

June 23 1864, and E. G. ALBRIGHT.

Provinces—3 times.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL

attend with the Assessors at my office from the 5th, to the 12th of July, to receive the taxes on quarterly sales, due the 1st July 1864.

An amount equal to one fifth of the tax on sales will be added, to be paid in Confederate notes, of the new issue.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector 19th District.

### Lost.

A KEY to Herring's safe at Safe, No. 2901. It had six prongs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Post Office, in Raleigh, N. C. June 23 1864.

### FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL, a good Nurse, also good Washer and Ironer. Apply at this OFFICE.

June 23 1864.

### PROGRESSIVE.

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# The Confederate.

B. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

When we undertook the chief editorial management of the *Confederate*, the public mind was in a state of anxiety and alarm. A series of peace meetings, running through a portion of the past summer, had wrought a most injurious influence on the public mind—misleading the people from a reliance upon the Government which is and can be the only resort for peace, on any right or safe terms, or indeed on any terms at all—and causing them to look to some undefined and illegitimate source for effecting this object. Men sprung up every where, politicians and demagogues, whose hands with a musket in them would have done more to accomplish a peace than their heads are ever likely to—and these men for the mere sake of party, and personal advantage, gullied and deluded the people with the idea that the war could be brought to a close by some action which they described under the figure of "holding the olive branch;" but not one of them let go an idea at all practicable; not one did say, or have yet said how—by what means—in what manner, or through what probable or possible instrumentality—the enemy could be approached, or terms offered, or negotiations obtained.

These men charged, at the same time, that the Government had done nothing, attempted nothing, to procure peace; and some of them went so far as to declare that the President of the Confederacy did not desire peace, but a prolongation of the war; and the most bitter invective, abuse and vilification were heaped on our Government and its representatives, while scarcely a reproof was uttered against the enemy. In the meantime, the advocates of the cause remonstrated the people of the utter impracticability of any such illegal, unwise and ill-timed movements. It was shown how that the President had availed himself of three seeming opportunities for the offering of negotiations, and all had been rejected with contumely and insult. It was also shown how that Congress, at every session, and the President in every message, had indicated an earnest desire for peace; and how that Lincoln, his Congress, his press, his political conventions, and the whole north, except a very small minority, wholly powerless to perform a political act, had declared, and continued to declare, that there should be no peace, except upon our submission; and were still proceeding to levy arms to devastate our territory and were still legislating to confiscate our property and attack our liberties and lives.

And thus matters stood when the new Congress met. And now where is the peace that was promised? We ask the people of Johnston county, where is the peace that Dr. Leach told them last fall would be forthcoming—which they were to find at the spring when they went for water, if only he were elected? He was elected, and others like him—not quite so much so as he, but of the same stripe—and what has he—what have they done, to get peace—to promote peace—to advance it an iota? Why nothing. Dr. Leach introduced a string of resolutions, that were promptly tabled, which were regarded as ridiculous and absurd, by the wisdom and character of the house; and were put aside—some of the members voting against laying on the table, only out of a decent regard for the feelings of the mover, who, in spite of all his nonsense, and we fear a good deal of demagoguery and much disloyalty, is entitled to more respect than others of his kidney; for he has the dogged pluck to back his opinions, which is a quality to be respected.

And there this peace humbug ended out of North Carolina. A manifesto, proper in its terms, dignified in its tone, and embodying true peace ideas, was introduced, and passed in secret session. It is said Dr. Leach voted against it—but this is not important. It passed, and the enemy have again been told that we are ready, willing, anxious for peace—eager to negotiate—and only wait the moment when they will hold out the least prospect that an offer would be accepted.

Since the passage of this manifesto, two political conventions have met in the North, to nominate candidates for the Presidency. One has nominated John C. Fremont; the other Abe Lincoln. Both have announced the determination to prosecute this war until the Federal Government exercises its rule over the whole South. Yet, in face of all this, the pitiful, shameful, injurious cry of peace, is put up from week to week in this town, by two papers—the cry however it is believed of one voice—to the disgust of the patriotism and intelligence of the Confederacy, and the contempt of the Yankees. From day to day the people continue to be swayed with this sort of stuff:—"Mr. Holden is the only peace candidate." Yet the "peace candidate"—this "self-nominated" on the "shortest road to peace," won't condescend to accept an invitation to go out and tell the people *how he will get peace* for them. But when he is invited, and the people want to know what plan he proposes to secure peace, oh, no, says he, I can't come. Be quiet—you will become excited—you must not be "harangued for votes." Fortunately for the people, one of his plans has been thoroughly exposed—his Convention scheme, to go out of the Confederacy. Had this succeeded, the State now would have been in the agonies of a double war.

From this, Mr. Holden has been saved. He ought to be grateful.

## The Last Governor's Election.

In his last issue, Mr. Holden says: "Two years ago, this same Col. McRae delivered a violent harangue to his regiment against Gov. Vance."

We might apply to this statement the same force of contradiction that the *Conservative* does to Mr. Holden's charge against it of being bought; but we are not disposed. When the day comes for a personal reckoning between Mr. Holden and Col. McRae, the public will not be troubled with the controversy.

But Mr. Holden is wholly mistaken. Col. McRae made no harangue of any sort against Gov. Vance; nor did he ever make a political speech in his regiment; nor did he ever state to a half dozen privates in his command how he was going to vote. The vote of his regiment was wholly uninfluenced by Col. McRae. Nor did he ever have a punishment inflicted on his men calculated to humble or degrade them. There were one or two Irishmen in his regiment who were good, brave soldiers but they would get drunk sometimes, and were obstreperous. They were sometimes bucked; but they were generally turned over for treatment to their captains. If Mr. Holden had been in Col. McRae's command, it is not improbable that he would have been obliged to *buck him* frequently; but he would have done so with reluctance, for the good of the regiment. Wherever Mr. Holden finds a private soldier, of the old Fifth, he will find a friend to Col. McRae—and he would not exchange the kindly regards that his soldiers have for him, for any office that North Carolina could bestow—"ambitious" as Mr. Holden considers him.

## Personnaliess.

We know it is very hard for any one with the instincts of a gentleman, to bear a personal insult; and we know on the other hand how much of license the public expects to be allowed to a press. All criticisms of a public man, conveyed in decorous language, about his conduct, in reference to public affairs, is a fair matter of discussion. When the discussion goes beyond this, and epithets are applied personally offensive in their nature, the legitimacy of discussion is broken; or when even in a public matter, a man's integrity as a fiscal agent, or his courage as an officer in military service, is questioned other than by a duly constituted tribunal, it is at the hazard of the party calling this in question, and he ought to hold himself answerable. If he does, then the party assailed has choice of remedies. But if an Editor offers this kind of personal injury, and from conscientious scruple or other cause will refuse personal satisfaction; and so offer his insult that legal redress may not be obtained, or if obtained would not be compensatory; then there is but one other step. In such case, a citizen loving the law, and anxious to avoid its violation, will forfeit as long as possible. He will note the public sentiment and defer to it; and will only act when character and outraged feeling compel it. Thus acting, he will make a successful appeal to the public, that the consequences are not with him; and when the peace of society is necessarily broken, he will not be to blame.

## Another Proposition.

Mr. Holden has been speaking lately of our "love of money"—that we "have been bought," and "have a master." Now we do not "pretend" to a love of the dear people. It is not our vocation to pretend; but we (the senior) desire to test this money question.

We propose that Mr. Holden shall have, with two others whom we shall name, the opportunity of a full investigation of all we have received, or are to receive, from the State, by our late business in Europe; and whatever the same is found to be, (except that for which we show a voucher as an article of necessities purchased for our family,) we propose to give it to Trustees for the benefit of mutilated soldiers of North Carolina—provided Mr. Holden will give a like sum—dollar for dollar.

If this proposition is accepted, the investigation can be made in a week.

**The SIX PER CENT BONDS.**—The long advertised sale of Six Per Cent. Bonds, from taxable and the coupons receivable in pay of export and import duties, took place at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday last. Only \$665,000 of the bonds were sold—at prices ranging from 150 to 135. The drawback to the sale was the want of money. If the debts due to the public had been paid previous to the sale, or the conditions thereof had allowed orders to be drawn on the Treasury Department by those to whom the Government was indebted, the Columbia *South Carolinian* expresses the opinion that probably a million more would have been realized.

We have received the proceedings of two meetings, recommending certain persons as candidates for office. Such notices can be inserted only as advertisements, and must be paid for as such.

Rather a graphic description of the ties which bind Mr. Holden to the *CONSERVATIVES*:

**ARTEMUS WARD**—In an affecting account of his courting with "Betsy Jane," Artemus Ward says:

"There were many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined ours; their cows and ours quenched their thirst at the same spring; our old mares had stars on their foreheads; the measles broke out in both families at nearly the same time; our parents (Betsy Jane's and mine) slept regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house, and the barns used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Teasels air!' It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to see our several mothers (Betsy's and mine) with their gowns pinned up so that they couldn't sile 'em, affe-shunitely billin' soap together and abososing the naboras."

## From Virginia.

We met with an officer on yesterday morning, who had just reached here from Petersburg, from whom we learned the following particulars of operations around that city.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Mahone's division engaged the enemy and captured seventeen hundred prisoners, besides inflicting a corresponding damage in killed and wounded. On Wednesday night five hundred other prisoners were captured, and during the day about one hundred and fifty were taken by other parties—making twenty two hundred and fifty prisoners that day, which our informant saw brought into Petersburg Thursday morning.

There was brisk skirmishing throughout Thursday, but no general engagement.

Friday morning we left on foot for Stony Creek station, whither the cars ran, to take the train for Weldon. He came the entire way on the track of the Railroad, and says there were no Yankees on the road up to Friday at noon, when he passed. But during the whole route, he heard the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry, which in an hour or two became one incessant roar, pronounced by all who heard it, to be the heaviest firing heard since the assaults on Petersburg commenced.

From one point on the Railroad, our informant had an opportunity of witnessing the battle for two hours or more. He says the enemy's left wing rested at the "brick church," about six miles south-east from Petersburg, extending in a semi-curve to the Appomattox river, being some ten miles in length; and that the battle raged the entire length of the line. He did not know the number of troops engaged, but judging from the tremendous cannonading and incessant roar of small arms, he is of the opinion that it must have been a pretty general engagement. He was of course unable to give any information as to the result of the conflict, but says Gen. Beauregard had planted sixteen heavy pieces of artillery in position to command the enemy's entrenchments, and thinks they were probably driven thence, and dreadful carnage among their troops must have ensued. While, he further states, Gen. Beauregard has our rifle-pits protected that our troops are comparatively secured from danger. He says he saw Gen. Lee every day, sometimes going and sometimes returning from the battle-field covered with dust—looking cheerful and satisfied with the progress of events, and in vigorous health. He further states, that our army has a full supply of rations, with the Railroad to Richmond unobstructed, where there is an abundance of supplies.

The citizens of Petersburg are calm and perfectly confident that Lee and Beauregard, with their invincible hosts, are not only able to keep the vandals from their city, but destroy his entire army if they will give them an open fight.

The rumor that prevailed here on Saturday, that the enemy were at Reams' station, in force, six miles from Petersburg, entrenching, is incorrect.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this interesting information, says deserters from the enemy are coming into our lines from all quarters. They say their leaders are drunken and they make their men drunk and then rush them recklessly into combat totally regardless of their lives, and to inevitable slaughter; and the men are determined to be thus treacherously sacrificed no longer. Prisoners with whom he conversed, say that Grant has not more than half the number of troops with which he crossed the Appomattox.

There was only about a half-mile of the Weldon Railroad track torn up, which can be repaired at any time; perhaps by this time.

A party of thirty six raiders were captured in Brunswick county, by six or eight citizens.

A gentleman just from Greensboro, informs us that the information from Danville was, that the Yankees had destroyed some thirty miles of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. This is a terrible disaster, if true. The raiders were said to be Kautz's party from the South-side, and perhaps others from Staunton. We fear they have visited great devastation upon the country through which they passed. We hope to receive more full and satisfactory accounts of these interesting events by tomorrow's issue.

**NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS.**—A letter from Lt. G. Corbett, Co. E, 18th N. C. T., dated Fortress Monroe, May 15th, 1864, gives the following list of the officers of that Regiment then with Lt. Corbett at Fortress Monroe: Captains Lewis and Wootten, Lieuts. Corbett, Elkin, Rowland, Townsend, Frink, McIntosh and Bullard, and Sergt-majors Major Mitchell. Lt. Corbett also mentions in addition, the following members of his Company whom he has seen: Sergt. J. F. Croom, Corporal Pettersen, Privates D. Malpas, N. Lewis, L. Brison, W. Butler, C. J. Pridgen, N. Miller, J. Woodcock, T. Pigford, M. G. Smith, W. H. Barrell, C. T. Weaver, who is slightly wounded. Dallas Marshall of the 30th is also along.

An extract from a letter from Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Parsley, 3d N. C. infantry, dated U. S. Steamer "Utica," May 16th, gives the following names as with him, unhurt and "en route" for Fort Delaware.

New Hanover—Captains Cantwell and Cowan of the 3d, Lewis of the 18th, McRae of the 7th; Lieuts. Pickett, McClamy and Crapon of the 3d, Frank Mitchell, 18th.

Onslow—Maj. Ennett, Lieuts. Stokely, King, Gurganus of the 3d, and Henderson.

Cumberland—Capt. Horne, Lieut. Mallett and Anderson.

Beaufort—Capt. Stone and Lieut. Barron.

Greene—Lieuts. Darden and Lane.

Bladen—Lieut. Lyon.

Randolph—Lieut. Loudermilk.—*Wilmington Journal*.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday, says the force of the enemy which had cut the Petersburg and Weldon Road at Reams' Depot was driven off on Thursday and the wires are probably up by this time. It is reported and believed that the whole party, numbering sixteen or eighteen hundred, with a battery of artillery, was captured, which would be a

## HALIFAX Co., June 22.

**Editor Confederate:**—Though no Democrat myself, as you well know, still, with every true lover of his country, I feel a lively interest in the coming gubernatorial election, in so far as the defeat of Holden is concerned; whose election to the Chief Magistracy of the State, would be *by far*, the foulest blot that could possibly stain her present proud and brilliant escutcheon. *True Whigs*, I know, won't touch him; and I only ask *true Democrats* to read and convict him out of his own mouth. I send the thing itself, with all its *seal* marks on it, so that there may be no question of its authority. Respectfully,

P. S.—I do not know when I have received a greater shock than in seeing the account of the death of Bishop Polk, Lieut. General in the Confederate army. I had known him for more than thirty years, our acquaintance having been formed upon his first entrance into the Ministry, as assistant to Bishop Moore in the city of Richmond. Though meeting but seldom, during the course of so many years, our greetings were ever the most frank and cordial, and in all that I ever saw of him, he was to me the model of a high-souled, genial, Christian gentleman. Of his history as a soldier, it is not for me to speak; it is before the world, in characters of living light.

Chief of a good and gallant strain,

A true Leonidas was he;

The narrowest pass, the broadest plain,

Had served him for Thermopylae.

\* \* \*

"Death ever loves a shining mark."

"Thus shone his shaft brought down a Star."

From the Raleigh Standard, Jan. 23, 1863.

Malcontents in parties, and persons seeking selfish ends, are never without excuses for their conduct. The country is always well supplied with patriots ready to serve it—to take office at a sacrifice of private interest, and to live on the public, while they would have the public believe that it exists and speaks only through them. The world, we apprehend, has grown no better in this respect. The millennium of political integrity, of abnegation of self, of pure minded and single-minded devotion to the people's welfare, has not yet arrived. The people know this, and they are not as easily hoodwinked and deceived as certain malcontents and apostates may suppose. The Democratic people especially have certain tests of fidelity by which they try all, from the humblest to the most distinguished, in their ranks; and this test is, first, PRINCIPLES, and secondly, ORGANIZATION. A public man—one who expects promotion at their hands, must hold all their principles, and he must submit to their organization. He cannot hope to serve them, or to obtain honors at their hands, and at the same time substitute his will for theirs. This is so in the very nature of things. Reason and common sense have settled it in both Church and State, and it is right. Lawful, regular, custom sanctioned party authority must be obeyed. There is no appeal from it but to some other party; for the history of parties in this country and in this State furnishes no example of successful revolt against, or opposition to regular party organization.—The rebel parts with all claim to recognition and promotion the instant he erects his standard of revolt. It makes no difference what you may think of it or say about it. Some people think the world does not turn over, but that the sun goes all round it, giving it light; yet the world revolves nevertheless, paying no attention to what some people think. It is just so with the old Democratic party. Some people dissent in principle and denounce its organization, declaring all the while they are good Democrats and in the party; yet this does not alter the fact that they are outside the party, rebels and disorganizers. The country is a free country, it is true, and such persons have a right therefore, to roam round the party from which they have thus excluded themselves, and beat up for desers; but if "misery loves company," company which is already comfortable, is not apt to love misery, and so deserters in such case are always few and feeble.

"Everybody takes Hobenack's Worm Syrup."

I was once riding through the streets of Raleigh in a stage coach, the sun was not quite up, but there was light enough to discover on the planks of several yards and gardens in passing, the oft-repeated announcement, in letters as distinct as a good coat of lampblack could make them, "Everybody takes Hobenack's Worm-Syrup." What a wormy set, thought I to myself—the whole concern gone to taking verminise. But upon a little reflection I understood it all; it was only a Yankee pust, intended to increase the popularity of said Worm Syrup by seeking to make the impression that everybody took it. The lamp black letters on the fences of Raleigh have long since been washed out by the rains of heaven, but not until they taught a lesson to one man in that place—who is now, and has been for some time, advertising his Worm Syrup through the country, and trying to make some folks believe that everybody was taking it. The circulation of the Standard was taken as evidence of the popularity of the syrup while thousands who read that paper only wished to post themselves as to the latest position of the syrup men, and never swallowed a drop of his poison in all their days.

But the proprietor of the physic either thought nearly everybody was taking the stuff, or else he thought that the announcement of its popularity would increase the demand for it; and so he raises his voice from behind the stump, and shouts in the ears of every wormy looking individual that passed by. Everybody takes Hobenack's Worm Syrup."

Ye maddened crew who follow Vance,  
I see you're wormy at a glance;  
My syrup then, I pray you try;  
For all who fail to take it die.

Mine is the remedy for peace;

Will take you through as slick as grease,

Bring sweet and smooth negotiation,

And quick return to Yankee nation.

EVERYBODY DONT.

[Greensboro Patriot.]

From Lynchburg.

From the Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st, we take the following in regard to the operations at Lynchburg:

A semi official despatch is believed to have been received here yesterday from Lynchburg, announcing that our troops who, by previous accounts, were in pursuit of Hunter, had come up with him at Liberty, in Bedford, twenty two miles west of Lynchburg, and had routed and were still driving them; and that a courier had been sent to Lynchburg with an order for the reserve forces to come up and take charge of the prisoners. Other and later intelligence, said to have been received from the same source, stated that we had captured three thousand prisoners.

The accounts brought by these telegrams are generally credited, and it is thought that not half the disaster that has overtaken Hunter has been told.

## The Position in Georgia.

The fourth day of the battle of Kenesaw was fought on Saturday. Early in the day the enemy evinced a disposition to push some important points on our lines. They kept up a heavy cannonade, and at intervals, spirited musketry fighting, especially on the left. They shelled the summit of Kenesaw furiously, and it